

Polarised infrared emission from X-ray binary jets^{*}

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ABSTRACT

Near-infrared (NIR) and optical polarimetric observations of a selection of X-ray binaries are presented. The targets were observed using the Very Large Telescope and the United Kingdom Infrared Telescope. We detect a significant level (3σ) of linear polarisation in four sources. The polarisation is found to be intrinsic (at the $> 3\sigma$ level) in two sources; GRO J1655–40 ($\sim 4\text{--}7\%$ in H and Ks -bands during an outburst) and Sco X–1 ($\sim 0.1\text{--}0.9\%$ in H and K), which is stronger at lower frequencies. This is likely to be the signature of optically thin synchrotron emission from the collimated jets in these systems, whose presence indicates a partially-ordered magnetic field is present at the inner regions of the jets. In Sco X–1 the intrinsic polarisation is variable (and sometimes absent) in the H and K -bands. In the J -band (i.e. at higher frequencies) the polarisation is not significantly variable and is consistent with an interstellar origin. The optical light from GX 339–4 is also polarised, but at a level and position angle consistent with scattering by interstellar dust. The other polarised source is SS 433, which has a low level (0.5–0.8%) of J -band polarisation, likely due to local scattering. The NIR counterparts of GRO J0422+32, XTE J1118+480, 4U 0614+09 and Aql X–1 (which were all in or near quiescence) have a linear polarisation level of $< 16\%$ (3σ upper limit, some are $< 6\%$). We discuss how such observations may be used to constrain the ordering of the magnetic field close to the base of the jet in such systems.

Key words: accretion, accretion discs, black hole physics, ISM: jets and outflows, X-rays: binaries

1 INTRODUCTION

Infrared polarimetric studies of low-mass X-ray binaries (LMXBs; where a compact object – a black hole or a neutron star – accretes from a companion star due to Roche lobe overflow) are few and far between. However, such studies can provide information about the physical conditions of the system and inner accretion flow. Most radiation from LMXBs is expected to be unpolarised, for example thermal blackbody radiation from the accretion disc or companion star. The scattering of unpolarised photons could result in a small degree of net polarisation in certain geometries (e.g. Dolan 1984). There is one emission mechanism present in LMXBs that intrinsically produces polarised light – synchrotron emission. It has been known for decades that optically thin synchrotron radiation can produce a high level (tens of percent) of linear polarisation if

the magnetic field structure is ordered (e.g. Westfold 1959; Björnsson & Blumenthal 1982).

Linear polarisation (LP) of black hole X-ray binaries (BHXBs) is measured at radio frequencies at a level of $\sim 1\text{--}3\%$ in a number of sources in an X-ray low/hard state, and up to $\sim 30\%$ during transient radio events associated with X-ray state transitions and jet ejections (for a review see Fender 2006 and see e.g. Homan & Belloni 2005 and McClintock & Remillard 2006 for the definitions of X-ray states). The radio emission of LMXBs is synchrotron in nature and ubiquitously originates in their collimated jets in both black hole and neutron star systems (e.g. Fender 2006; Migliari & Fender 2006). During transient jet ejections the synchrotron spectrum is optically thin, with a negative spectral index α (where $F_\nu \propto \nu^\alpha$). For optically thin synchrotron emission, a strong LP signal is expected, of order $70\% \times f$, where f can be considered to crudely parameterise the degree of ordering of the large scale magnetic field (Rybicki & Lightman 1979; Björnsson & Blumenthal 1982). The high polarisation levels measured in the radio from these optically thin ejections have indicated that f may be as

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large as 0.5, and have provided clues towards the fundamental jet and magnetic field properties (Fender et al. 1999; Hannikainen et al. 2000; Gallo et al. 2004; Brocksopp et al. 2007).

In the low/hard state of BHXBs the radio jet spectrum is optically thick to relatively large distances (light hours) from the launch region, with $\alpha \sim 0$ (e.g. Fender 2001). This component appears to extend to the infrared regime, where it breaks to an optically thin spectrum, with $\alpha \sim -0.6$ (Corbel & Fender 2002; Buxton & Bailyn 2004; Homan et al. 2005a; Russell et al. 2006; Hynes et al. 2006). This optically thin component has also recently been identified in a number of low-mass neutron star X-ray binaries (NSXBs) in the infrared (Migliari et al. 2006a; Russell, Fender & Jonker 2007). The higher frequency photons from the jet are emitted in its inner regions, closest to the compact object (in the absence of shocks downstream). In the optical regime the reprocessed light from the X-ray illuminated accretion disc usually dominates which, like the optically thick jet, should be no more than $\sim 1\%$ polarised. In the frequency range in between, which includes the *JHK*-bands, we expect a strong polarised signal from the optically thin synchrotron emission. It is currently uncertain whether the jet component dominates the near-infrared (NIR) at low luminosities (quiescence; e.g. Russell et al. 2006). In most systems the companion star comes to dominate (e.g. Charles & Coe 2006) but in some it does not (e.g. GX 339–4; Shahbaz, Fender & Charles 2001). If the value of f is high, a polarised signal from the jet component should be detectable. Higher levels of LP (typically $\sim 5\%$ but up to $\sim 20\%$ in SS 433), which are variable, have been detected in the ultraviolet (UV; Wolinski et al. 1996; Dolan et al. 1997) and result from a combination of Thompson and Rayleigh scattering.

According to theoretical arguments, the signature of the large-scale magnetic field structure at the base of the jet could be inferred via its polarisation signal (e.g. Koide et al. 2002). Radio polarimetry has shown that in some cases, the magnetic field is fairly ordered in the optically thin transient jet ejections. When the radio spectrum is optically thick, LP is detected at a level of a few percent. Consequently, if a high level of LP is observed from the low/hard state infrared optically thin spectrum, the magnetic field at the base of the *steady* low/hard state jet must also be ordered. Therefore infrared LP is key to understanding the conditions of the inner regions of the steady jet flow. In addition, the higher frequency infrared photons do not suffer from Faraday rotation, which can confuse radio results.

In 2006, Dubus & Chaty were the first to report infrared polarimetric observations of LMXBs. They found no evidence for intrinsic LP in H1743–322 in outburst or GRO J1655–40 in quiescence, but did find significant (at the 2.5σ level) LP (which is probably intrinsic) in XTE J1550–564 during a weak X-ray outburst. No polarised standard star was observed so the authors were unable to calibrate the polarisation position angle (PA), however if the calibration correction is small then $PA \sim 10^\circ$, which is perpendicular to the known jet axis (Corbel et al. 2002). For optically thin synchrotron emission, the polarisation PA is a measure of the electric vector, which is perpendicular to the magnetic field vector. Therefore in XTE J1550–564 the magnetic field may be parallel to the jet. Very recently, Shahbaz et al. (2007)

performed infrared spectropolarimetry of three LMXBs and found two of them (the NSXBs Sco X-1 and Cyg X-2) to be intrinsically polarised, with an increasing LP at lower frequencies. They interpret this as the first detection of the polarised inner regions of the jets.

In the optical regime of LMXBs, just two sources (A0620–00 and GRO J1655–40) possess intrinsic LP to our knowledge (Dolan & Tapia 1989; Gliozzi et al. 1998). The LP varies as a function of orbital phase and is likely caused by the scattering of intrinsically unpolarised thermal emission (e.g. Dolan 1984). No intrinsic LP has been detected from optical observations of NSXBs, except for tentatively in Aql X-1 (Charles et al. 1980).

We note that polarimetric observations of jets from Active Galactic Nuclei (AGN; which are resolved and are of course orders of magnitude larger and more powerful than X-ray binary jets) have revealed a strong link between the local magnetic field and the dynamics of the jet. LP levels of $> 20\%$ are observed in the optical and radio, confirming the emission is synchrotron, and the levels and position angles are often correlated with intensity and morphology (for overviews see Saikia & Salter 1988; Perlman et al. 2006). In addition, NIR flares from the black hole at the centre of our Galaxy, Sgr A*, are also highly polarised ($\sim 10\text{--}20\%$) and may originate in its jets (Eckart et al. 2006; Meyer et al. 2006).

Here, we have obtained linear polarimetric observations of eight X-ray binaries using the 8 m Very Large Telescope (VLT) and the 3.8 m United Kingdom Infrared Telescope (UKIRT) in order to constrain the origin of the emission and the level of ordering of the jet magnetic field. Seven of the eight targets are observed in NIR filters and the other, in optical filters. In Section 2 we discuss the target selection, observations, data reduction and polarimetry calibration. The results are discussed in detail in Section 3 and in Section 5 we summarise our results.

2 OBSERVATIONS

In an effort to identify the polarised signature of jets in the infrared, we first selected the best suited sources and telescopes. The evidence for optically thin emission from the jet in the NIR (and hence our best chance of detecting high levels of LP) comes mainly from BHXBs in outburst in the low/hard state (e.g. Homan et al. 2005a; Hynes et al. 2006) and low-magnetic field NSXBs that are active (Migliari et al. 2006a; Russell et al. 2007). However it has been proposed that the jet may also contribute or dominate the NIR flux in some quiescent BHXBs (Russell et al. 2006) but probably not in quiescent NSXBs (Russell et al. 2007). Consequently, we obtained observations of both outbursting and quiescent sources.

2.1 Target selection

GX 339–4 undergoes quasi-regular outbursts of varying length and peak luminosity. The infrared jet of GX 339–4 is one of the most studied, and the NIR spectrum in the low/hard state is consistent with optically thin synchrotron emission (Corbel & Fender 2002; Homan et al. 2005a). This

Table 1. Log of Observations.

Source	Instrument	Date	MJD	Source activity	Exposure times (sec)			Airmass
GX 339–4	FORS1	22 Aug 2005	53604.1	low luminosity state	V 264	R 264	I 264	1.19–1.26
GX 339–4	FORS1	24 Aug 2005	53606.0	low luminosity state	264	264	264	1.14–1.18
GX 339–4	FORS1	31 Aug 2005	53613.0	low luminosity state	264	264	264	1.13–1.17
GX 339–4	FORS1	12 Sep 2005	53625.0	low luminosity state	264	264	264	1.16–1.23
GX 339–4	FORS1	19 Sep 2005	53632.0	low luminosity state	264	264	264	1.20–1.28
Hiltner 652	FORS1	19 Sep 2005	53632.0	polarised standard	2	2	2	1.03–1.04
					J	H	Ks	
GRO J1655–40	ISAAC	14 Oct 2005	53657.0	hard state		56		1.52
GRO J1655–40	ISAAC	28 Oct 2005	53671.0	hard state	32	56	80	2.05–2.13
WD 2359–434	ISAAC	28 Oct 2005	53671.0	unpolarised standard	14	14	14	1.16–1.17
					J	H	K	
XTE J1118+480	UIST	15 Feb 2006	53781.5	quiescence	2880		1440	1.13–1.25
Sco X–1	UIST	15 Feb 2006	53781.6	persistent	3×32	3×28	3×28	1.27–1.48
Sco X–1	UIST	16 Feb 2006	53782.6	persistent	96	84	84	1.37–1.52
WD 1344+106	UIST	17 Feb 2006	53783.5	unpolarised standard	720			1.49–1.58
XTE J1118+480	UIST	17 Feb 2006	53783.5	quiescence	2880			1.13–1.15
Sco X–1	UIST	07 Mar 2006	53801.6	persistent	3×32	3×28	3×28	1.24–1.27
SS 433	UIST	07 Mar 2006	53801.6	persistent	24			1.49–1.53
HD 38563C	UIST	08 Mar 2006	53802.3	polarised standard	47			1.42–1.48
Sco X–1	UIST	08 Mar 2006	53802.6	persistent	96	84	84	1.37–1.52
WD 1615–154	UIST	08 Mar 2006	53802.6	unpolarised standard	720			1.23–1.24
SS 433	UIST	19 Aug 2006	53966.5	persistent	24			1.79–1.84
GRO J0422+32	UIST	19 Aug 2006	53966.6	quiescence	2160		2160	1.17–1.30
Aql X–1	UIST	20 Aug 2006	53967.3	fading from mini outburst	720		720	1.06–1.10
Aql X–1	UIST	08 Oct 2006	54016.4	quiescence			1680	1.51–1.88
4U 0614+09	UIST	08 Oct 2006	54016.7	low, persistent state			480	1.02
Aql X–1	UIST	11 Oct 2006	54019.2	quiescence	2160	2160		1.07–1.21

MJD = Modified Julian Day; Exposure times are total on-source integration time.

spectral component is observed to join to a thermal spectrum in the optical, with the two components producing half of the flux each around the *I*-band. We were allocated VLT imaging polarimetry with FORS1 (optical) for these observations (ESO Programme ID 076.D-0497). The 2005 outburst of GRO J1655–40 was studied at X-ray, optical and radio wavelengths (e.g. Shaposhnikov et al. 2007). On the outburst decline the source entered the low/hard state (Homan et al. 2005b) so we obtained NIR imaging polarimetry with a Director’s Discretionary Time (DDT) proposal with ISAAC (ESO Programme ID 275.D-5062).

In addition to outbursting sources, we selected a number of quiescent and persistent sources for NIR polarimetry. Target selection of quiescent systems was based on known NIR magnitudes and the companion star contribution, where measured. For example, the companion in the A0620-00 system is known to contribute $\sim 75\%$ of the *H*-band quiescent flux (Shahbaz, Bandyopadhyay & Charles 1999). Even if a polarised jet provides the remaining 25% (as opposed to the disc), the level of LP would be damped by a factor of 4 due to the unpolarised light from the star. We found that most NIR-bright BHXBs are dominated by their companion stars (e.g. V404 Cyg; Casares et al. 1993) but there are some good candidates (e.g. GRS 1915+105; XTE J1118+480). Three NSXBs are also good candidates to identify a NIR jet component. Optically thin synchrotron emission appears to join to the thermal disc spectrum in the NIR in the NSXB 4U 0614+09 (Migliari et al. 2006a).

Sco X–1 is the brightest ($J = 11.9$) of the Z-sources, a class of neutron star whose jet spectrum may significantly contribute to the NIR. Aql X–1 is very active (it has about one outburst per year) and has a NIR spectrum in outburst consistent with a jet origin (Russell et al. 2007).

In Table 1 we list all observations used in this work. For all three instruments (on two telescopes) imaging polarimetry is obtained using a Wollaston prism inserted in the optical path. The light is split into simultaneous, perpendicularly polarised ordinary and extra-ordinary beams (o- and e-beams). The waveplate was rotated to four angles: 0° , 22.5° , 45° and 67.5° ; this achieves a higher accuracy of LP and PA than from just two angles 0° and 45° . The flux of the source was then measured in the o- and e-beams for each prism angle (F_0^o , F_0^e , F_{22}^o , F_{22}^e , etc.) using aperture photometry in IRAF and LP and PA were calculated using the ‘ratio’ method thus:

$$R_Q^2 = \frac{(F_0^e/F_0^o)}{(F_{45}^e/F_{45}^o)}; \quad R_U^2 = \frac{(F_{22}^e/F_{22}^o)}{(F_{67}^e/F_{67}^o)} \quad (1)$$

$$q = \frac{R_Q - 1}{R_Q + 1}; \quad u = \frac{R_U - 1}{R_U + 1} \quad (2)$$

$$LP = (q^2 + u^2)^{0.5} \quad (3)$$

$$PA/\text{deg} = 0.5 \tan^{-1}(u/q) \quad (4)$$

Flux calibration was possible for most of our targets. The total flux of each source was estimated from the sum of the o- and e-beam fluxes at each angle. Magnitudes were converted to de-reddened flux densities by account-

Table 2. Values of interstellar extinction towards each source.

Source	A_V	Reference
GRO J0422+32	0.74 ± 0.09	Gelino & Harrison (2003)
4U 0614+09	1.41 ± 0.17	Nelemans et al. (2004)
XTE J1118+480	$0.053^{+0.027}_{-0.016}$	Chaty et al. (2003)
Sco X-1	0.70 ± 0.23	Vrtilek et al. (1991)
GRO J1655-40	3.7 ± 0.3	Hynes et al. (1998)
GX 339-4	3.9 ± 0.5	Jonker & Nelemans (2004)
Aql X-1	1.55 ± 0.31	Chevalier et al. (1999)
SS 433	6.5 ± 0.5	Fukue et al. (1997)

ing for interstellar extinction. We adopted the method of Cardelli, Clayton & Mathis (1989) and used the known values of A_V for each source (Table 2).

2.2 ESO VLT observations and reduction

The VLT FORS1 Service Mode programme 076.D-0497 was carried out between 22 August and 19 September 2005. The target GX 339-4 was observed on five nights in Bessel V , R and I filters, and the polarised standard star Hiltner 652, on one night (see Table 1 for observations and Table 3 for the results). The seeing ranged from 0.48 to 2.09 arcsec, with a mean of ~ 1.2 arcsec. The conditions were clear on all nights and photometric on three of the five. Using IRAF, the science images were de-biased and flat-fielded and aperture photometry was performed on GX 339-4 and three stars in the field of view (FOV). The point spread function (PSF) of GX 339-4 was found to be blended with two close stars (B and C in Shahbaz et al. 2001). We therefore could not measure small differences in the flux of GX 339-4 alone; we used an aperture which encompassed the PSFs of the contaminating stars. GX 339-4 contributes $\sim 60\%$ of the total flux of this aperture during our observations. If our target is polarised and the contaminating stars are not then the flux from them will dampen our LP measurements.

From the background-subtracted photometry we obtained the Stokes parameters q and u (equations 1 and 2), and the variability of the total ($o + e$) flux across the four prism angles. Instrumental polarisation is documented to be small for FORS1: $0.09 \pm 0.01\%$ in V -band (Fossati et al. 2006). To calibrate the PA, we make the standard small FORS1 correction of $PA_{\text{REAL}} = PA_{\text{MEASURED}} + c$, where $c = -1.80^\circ$, $+1.19^\circ$ and $+2.89^\circ$ for the V , R and I filters, respectively. For Hiltner 652 we obtained standard FORS1 polarimetric observations in which two prism angles were used as opposed to four (standard recipes require just two, but most of our targets are low S/N and require four angles to achieve higher accuracy of LP). q and u were calculated from these two angles alone for Hiltner 652 (and no variability is quoted). We measure LP = 6.2% for this polarised standard in V , consistent with that quoted by the FORS consortium based on Commissioning data taken with FORS1. Unfortunately Hiltner 652 was slightly saturated in R and I , and our values of LP are lower than expected. Since the known instrumental polarisation is low for FORS1, the V -band measurement is sufficient to insure the instrument is calibrated correctly and our method is correct. The measured PA in all three filters is at most $\sim 3^\circ$ different from the documented values.

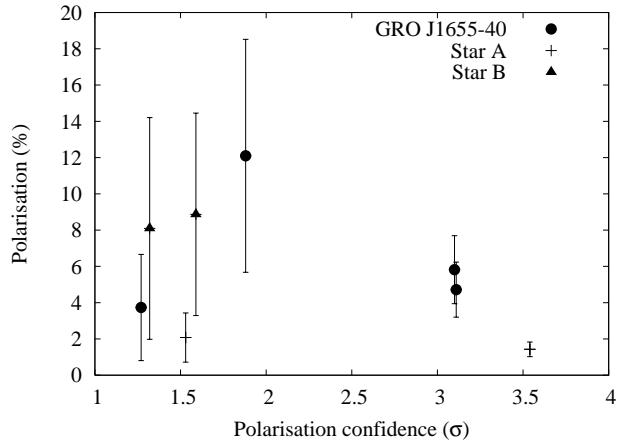


Figure 1. Confidence in measured polarisation for GRO J1655-40 and two stars in the same field of view. The only 3σ detections of LP are from GRO J1655-40 at a level of $\sim 6\%$ (in all observations when the S/N is high) and one of the field stars at $1.4 \pm 0.4\%$.

No flux standard stars were observed but we estimated the magnitude of GX 339-4 using four stars in the FOV that are listed in the NOMAD and USNO-B Catalogs (Zacharias et al. 2004; Monet et al. 2003). The magnitudes of these field stars range from $V = 14.13$, $I = 13.43$ to $V = 17.74$, $I = 16.39$. Our flux measurements do not require the high level of sensitivity needed for polarimetry, so we estimate the magnitude of GX 339-4 alone (not including the contaminating stars B and C) using a circular aperture of fixed radius centred on GX 339-4. The aperture excludes most of the light from B and C. The 1σ errors in the estimated magnitudes of GX 339-4 are inferred from the range of magnitudes implied by each of the four field stars.

GRO J1655-40 was observed on 14 and 28 October 2005 under VLT ISAAC DDT programme 275.D-5062 (Tables 1 and 3). Short wavelength (SW) imaging polarimetry was carried out with J (1.25 μm), H (1.65 μm) and Ks (2.16 μm) filters. The seeing was 0.71–1.58 arcsec and conditions were photometric on both nights. The unpolarised standard star WD 2359-434 was also observed on 28 October. Data reduction was performed in IRAF; dark frames of equal exposure time to the science frames were subtracted to remove sky background. The science images were then flat-fielded and bad pixels were accounted for.

We calculated the Stokes parameters (and the variability of the total flux) for GRO J1655-40 and two nearby field stars of similar brightness. In Fig. 1 we plot the measured LP as a function of the confidence of the measurement. The field stars are not polarised (the confidence is $< 2\sigma$) except one observation of $1.4 \pm 0.4\%$ LP, which is low and probably interstellar in origin (this is reasonable for the extinction towards GRO J1655-40 of $A_V \sim 3.7$; the star may be closer to us than the X-ray binary however). Where the signal-to-noise ratio (S/N) is high enough (Table 3), LP is detected in GRO J1655-40 at a level of 5–6%, with 3σ confidence. The absence of this polarisation in the field stars implies it is intrinsic to GRO J1655-40 and not due to instrumental polarisation. It is also too high to be of interstellar origin because the extinction is too low. Serkowski's law; $A_V \geq P(\%) / 3$ (Serkowski, Mathewson & Ford 1975) indi-

cates that the maximum LP caused by interstellar dust in the optical is 12.0% for GRO J1655–40, adopting the extinction upper limit of $A_V < 4.0$ (Table 2). In the K -band, $A_K \sim 0.1 A_V$, so $LP_K \leq 1.2\%$ – much lower than is observed. In addition Dubus & Chaty (2006) measured $LP_K \leq 1.3\%$ during quiescence, so the LP we measure must be transient.

An unpolarised standard, WD 2359–434 was also observed. We detect no LP in WD 2359–434 except a low level ($\sim 2\%$) in the J -band, which is likely due to instrumental polarisation. The J -band values of q and u for WD 2359–434 were then subtracted from those of GRO J1655–40 to correct for this. No additional systematic correction to the values of PA are required for ISAAC. WD 2359–434 ($J = 12.597$, $H = 12.427$, $K = 12.445$) was also used to calibrate the flux of GRO J1655–40. Atmospheric extinction was accounted for because the standard star and X-ray binary were observed at different airmasses.

2.3 UKIRT observations and reduction

Our UKIRT targets were observed (see Table 1 for observations and Table 4 for results) between 15 February and 11 October 2007 by the UKIRT Service Observing Programme (UKIRTserv). JHK polarimetric observations were made using UIST + IRPOL2. The conditions were mostly clear during the observations (and the seeing was 0.4–1.0 arcsec) but thin cirrus was present on some dates. The POL_ANGLE_JITTER standard recipe was adopted except we did not take flat field images. After dark current and bias subtraction, the flux from the target was measured in a fixed aperture (the same pixels in all images for each source). Since we are dividing the fluxes in these fixed apertures (e.g. F_0^o/F_{45}^o ; equation 1) the flat fields would cancel out, so we did not require skyflats.

The instrumental polarisation is known to be low ($< 1\%$), which is confirmed by the non-detection of LP from the two unpolarised standards WD 1344+106 and WD 1615-154 (Table 4). The PA was calibrated using the polarised standard HD 38563C; we caution that there may be systematic errors in PA due to just the one calibrator being available. No flux standards were observed, however we use relative photometry of two stars in the FOV (sum of o+e beams) that are listed in the 2MASS catalog, for each target. For XTE J1118+480 and Sco X-1, no field stars exist in the images that have 2MASS magnitudes, so no flux calibration could be achieved. We could not use the polarisation standards for flux calibration as conditions were not photometric in all observations.

3 RESULTS & DISCUSSION

We detect a significant level (3σ) of LP in four sources: GX 339–4, GRO J1655–40, Sco X-1 and SS 433. We find that two of these four (GRO J1655–40 and Sco X-1) have intrinsic LP in the NIR which is most likely caused by optically thin synchrotron emission from the inner regions of the jets. SS 433 is polarised in the NIR due to local scattering and GX 339–4 is polarised in the optical most likely due to interstellar dust along its line of sight. The other four sources are not polarised, with 3σ upper limits of $\sim 5\text{--}15\%$ (low S/N prevents us from probing lower levels of LP in most quiescent

systems). Here, we discuss the results for each individual source and then rule out alternative origins to the variable LP in Sco X-1 and GRO J1655–40.

3.1 Individual sources

GX 339–4:

We observed this source on five occasions spanning 28 days during a low luminosity state soon after its 2004–5 outburst. LP is detected at a level of 2–3% in GX 339–4 (which includes the two close contaminating stars, see Section 2.2) in all three optical filters in all data with a high S/N (Table 3). From all the VRI polarisation measurements we obtain a mean $LP = 2.4\%$. In Fig. 2 we plot LP as a function of PA for GX 339–4 (including the contaminating stars; upper panel) and three other stars in the FOV (lower panel). Both LP and PA for GX 339–4 are similar to those measured from the field stars, with the values of PA differing for a few field star observations. This is a strong indication that the polarisation in all sources (including the contaminating stars B and C) is caused by the same process, namely interstellar dust. Moreover, we do not detect significant variability in LP. The extinction towards GX 339–4 has been measured at $A_V = 3.9 \pm 0.5$ (Jonker & Nelemans 2004) which is high enough to explain the observed polarisation. Indeed, we can constrain the extinction from our measured level of LP using Serkowski's law, $A_V \geq P(\%) / 3$ (Serkowski et al. 1975). We find that $A_V \geq 0.81$, which does not refine the currently estimated value of 3.9 ± 0.5 . The axis of the resolved radio jet of GX 339–4 (Gallo et al. 2004) is at 116° , approximately perpendicular to the PA of LP in GX 339–4, however there is no indication that the two are linked, for the above reasons.

The magnitudes we obtain of GX 339–4 alone ($V \sim 18.7$, $R \sim 18.6$, $I \sim 17.5$; not including the contaminating stars) are similar to the V and I magnitudes measured a month or so earlier (C. Bailyn, private communication) but are ~ 1.5 magnitudes brighter than the lowest level of $r = 20.1$ (Shahbaz et al. 2001). Even at this lowest level the star contributes $\lesssim 30\%$ of the r -band emission (Shahbaz et al. 2001). The de-reddened optical SED of GX 339–4 for the five observations are shown in Fig. 3. The spectrum is blue and fairly steep between R and V ($\alpha = 2.1 \pm 0.3$ between I and V) indicating thermal emission, probably from the X-ray heated disc. However there is an apparent flattening towards the I -band. This could be the same I -band flattening as seen during outburst, which is the optically thin jet spectrum beginning to dominate (Corbel & Fender 2002; Homan et al. 2005a). The R -band flux errors are large however, and there may be no flattening. We may expect to see short timescale flux variability if the jet does play a role; from column X of Table 3 we see that GX 339–4 varies by $\lesssim 5\%$ in the high S/N observations, and the variability is not stronger in the I -band. We cannot therefore make any conclusions as to whether the jet component is polarised or not as the jet contribution to the I -band at these low flux levels is uncertain. We note that the optically thin radio jet ejecta seen from this source are polarised at a level of 4–9% (Gallo et al. 2004). We do not plot a polarisation spectrum (LP versus ν) for GX 339–4 because we find no relation between P and ν for GX 339–4 or for any of the field stars, within the errors of each measurement.

Table 3. List of VLT results.

Source (I)	MJD (II)	Filter (III)	S/N (IV)	app. mag. (V)	F_ν (mJy) (VI)	LP (%) (VII)	PA (°) (VIII)	Polarisation confidence (σ) (IX)	Variabi- lity (%) (X)
<i>VLT + FORS1 observations¹:</i>									
GX 339–4	53604.1	<i>V</i>	846	18.80(06)	4.19(24)	2.15±0.17	27.4±4.5	12.8	3.2±0.3
GX 339–4	53604.1	<i>R</i>	592	18.70(42)	2.05(79)	2.45±0.24	36.4±5.6	10.3	1.5±0.4
GX 339–4	53604.1	<i>I</i>	1630	17.65(21)	2.07(40)	1.78±0.09	34.1±2.8	20.5	1.9±0.1
GX 339–4	53606.0	<i>V</i>	127	18.61(17)	5.00(77)	< 5.03			5.6±1.8
GX 339–4	53606.0	<i>R</i>	80	18.52(40)	2.38(88)	< 7.42			26±3
GX 339–4	53606.1	<i>I</i>	95	17.46(11)	2.47(26)	< 6.59			29±2
GX 339–4	53613.0	<i>V</i>	237	18.68(17)	4.66(73)	2.98±0.60	23.7±11.5	5.0	6.8±0.9
GX 339–4	53613.0	<i>R</i>	104	18.67(40)	2.07(76)	< 6.62			< 11
GX 339–4	53613.0	<i>I</i>	73	17.41(12)	2.58(27)	< 8.79			< 14
GX 339–4	53625.0	<i>V</i>	454	18.56(11)	5.21(54)	2.02±0.31	34.3±8.9	6.5	1.6±0.5
GX 339–4	53625.0	<i>R</i>	750	18.49(40)	2.46(89)	2.86±0.19	34.3±3.8	15.2	2.3±0.3
GX 339–4	53625.0	<i>I</i>	432	17.54(15)	2.31(31)	2.33±0.33	38.9±8.0	7.1	4.1±0.5
GX 339–4	53632.0	<i>V</i>	659	18.93(17)	3.71(58)	2.10±0.21	24.9±5.9	9.8	2.2±0.3
GX 339–4	53632.0	<i>R</i>	429	18.87(40)	1.72(64)	2.90±0.33	31.3±6.5	8.8	2.7±0.5
GX 339–4	53632.0	<i>I</i>	355	17.68(12)	2.02(22)	2.57±0.40	27.1±8.9	6.5	2.5±0.6
Hiltner 652	53632.0	<i>V</i>	21000			6.19±0.01	176.2±0.1	924	-
Hiltner 652 ²	53632.0	<i>R</i>	32000			4.79±0.01	176.9±0.1	1088	-
Hiltner 652 ²	53632.0	<i>I</i>	26000			3.54±0.01	178.6±0.1	644	-
<i>VLT + ISAAC observations:</i>									
GRO J1655–40	53657.0	<i>H</i>	93	12.95(12)	11.8(1.3)	4.72±1.52	44±18	3.1	< 11
GRO J1655–40	53671.0	<i>J</i>	48	13.76(13)	12.4(1.5)	< 11.7			< 22
GRO J1655–40	53671.0	<i>H</i>	22	13.01(16)	11.2(1.6)	< 31.4			< 42
GRO J1655–40	53671.0	<i>Ks</i>	75	12.62(12)	8.04(91)	5.82±1.88	157±18	3.1	6.9±3.0
WD 2359–434	53671.0	<i>J</i>	210			2.04±0.69	153±19	3.0	< 4.4
WD 2359–434	53671.0	<i>H</i>	72			< 5.6			< 11
WD 2359–434	53671.0	<i>Ks</i>	56			< 5.4			< 16

¹Polarisation measurements of GX 339–4 include the contaminating stars B and C (Shahbaz et al. 2001) in the aperture; ²Standard star is slightly saturated, which has reduced the apparent LP level detected. Columns give: (I) Source name; (II) Modified Julian Day; (III) filter (waveband); (IV) S/N detection of the source; (V) apparent magnitude; (VI) de-reddened flux density; (VII) measured level of polarisation and 1σ error, or 3σ upper limit if the detection of polarisation is $< 2\sigma$; (VIII) polarisation angle and 1σ error; (IX) confidence of polarisation detected; (X) the amplitude of the variability (the standard deviation of the total source intensity as a percentage; $\Delta F_\nu/F_\nu$) and 1σ error, or 3σ upper limit if the variability detection is $< 2\sigma$.

GRO J1655–40:

~ 5% LP is detected in this source at the 3σ level in *H* and *Ks*, when it was in a hard state at the end of its 2005 outburst. In the upper panel of Fig. 4 we plot the polarisation spectrum, including the optical measurements of Gliozzi et al. (1998) during outburst in 1997. The optical polarisation, which varies as a function of orbital phase (taken during a soft X-ray state), is caused by local scattering and should decrease at lower frequencies. We see a statistical increase in LP in the NIR (shown by the fit to the optical–NIR data) which must therefore have a different origin to the optical LP. Our *Ks*-band LP of $5.8\pm1.9\%$ is not consistent with the 95% confidence upper limit of $LP < 1.3\%$ in *Ks* seen during quiescence (Dubus & Chaty 2006). The NIR LP we measure must be intrinsic and transient, and we interpret it as originating from the optically thin region of the jets (see Section 3.2).

The PA of the optical LP (120 – 130°) is also different from that measured both in *H* ($44\pm18^\circ$) and *Ks* ($157\pm18^\circ$). Rotation of PA with time is seen in some jets (e.g. Hannikainen et al. 2000; Fender et al. 2002; Gallo et al. 2004) indicating an overall rotation of the local magnetic

field. The *Ks* LP detection is 14 days after the *H*, implying the magnetic field may be rotating during this time. The *H*-band PA is consistent with the direction of the jet on the plane of the sky; 47° (Hjellming & Rupen 1995), implying that the electric field vector is parallel to the jets at this time and the magnetic field is perpendicular to the jets. Two weeks later the field orientation had appeared to change by $\sim 70^\circ$. Interestingly, Hannikainen et al. (2000) found from well-sampled radio data that the field orientation changed only near the end of the 1994 outburst; here we see a change also at the end of its 2005 outburst.

The de-reddened *JHKs* flux densities of GRO J1655–40 indicate a blue spectrum, and are similar to those measured by Migliari et al. (2007) between two and five weeks earlier. In their Fig. 6, the broadband SED shows the companion star dominating the optical and NIR, with the jet dominating only below $\nu \approx 5 \times 10^{13}$ Hz. Our *JHKs* observations are therefore also dominated by the star. According to the model in Fig. 6 of Migliari et al. (upper panel), the jet contributes $\sim 40\%$ and $\sim 30\%$ of the emission in *Ks* and *H*, respectively. If the jet is the source of the polarisation and the star and any other contributions are not polarised, this implies the jet itself is $15\pm5\%$ polarised in *Ks* and $16\pm5\%$

Table 4. List of UKIRT results¹.

Source (I)	MJD (II)	Filter (III)	S/N (IV)	app. mag. (V)	F_ν (mJy) (VI)	LP (%) (VII)	PA (°) ² (VIII)	Polarisation confidence (σ) (IX)	Variabi- lity (%) (X)
GRO J0422+32	53966.6	<i>K</i>	3.5	17.42(0.42)	0.072(28)				< 24
GRO J0422+32	53966.6	<i>J</i>	44	18.36(0.16)	0.083(12)	< 11.6			
4U 0614+09	54016.7	<i>K</i>	37	16.64(0.19)	0.158(28)	< 16.0			< 20
XTE J1118+480	53781.5	<i>J</i>	91			< 6.36			< 9.6
XTE J1118+480	53781.6	<i>K</i>	66			< 7.42			< 15
XTE J1118+480	53783.5	<i>J</i>	28			< 20.7			< 28
Sco X-1	53781.6	<i>J</i>	3000–3900		0.34–0.53	22–87	9.3–11.5		0.87–1.3
Sco X-1	53781.7	<i>H</i>	3000–4500		0.30–0.57	27–88	6.4–18.3		1.0–1.9
Sco X-1	53781.6	<i>K</i>	1600–2900		0.13–0.52	71–86	<2–10.7		1.5–4.5
Sco X-1	53782.6	<i>J</i>	2000		0.36±0.07	37±12	5.0		0.53±0.11
Sco X-1	53782.6	<i>H</i>	2000		0.18±0.07	49±23	2.5		< 0.54
Sco X-1	53782.6	<i>K</i>	1600		0.23±0.09	41±23	2.5		< 0.50
Sco X-1	53801.6	<i>J</i>	1100–2000		0.30–0.65	36–95	2.4–6.9		0.44–1.4
Sco X-1	53801.6	<i>H</i>	1200–2000		0.07–0.54	36–49	<2–7.7		0.45–0.57
Sco X-1	53801.6	<i>K</i>	1000–2000		0.35–0.91	96–111	2.6–5.0		0.33–0.41
Sco X-1	53802.6	<i>J</i>	1600		0.40±0.09	46±13	4.4		0.44±0.14
Sco X-1	53802.6	<i>H</i>	700		< 1.01				< 1.5
Sco X-1	53802.6	<i>K</i>	600		< 1.08				< 1.5
Aql X-1	53967.3	<i>J</i>	88	16.30(15)	0.633(87)	< 5.44			< 8.4
Aql X-1	53967.4	<i>K</i>	41	15.47(16)	0.455(69)	< 11.6			< 18
Aql X-1	54016.4	<i>K</i>	28	15.56(22)	0.418(85)	< 16.2			< 26
Aql X-1	54019.2	<i>J</i>	19	16.65(29)	0.459(123)	< 24.5			< 37
Aql X-1	54019.2	<i>H</i>	27	16.06(25)	0.451(104)	< 16.9			< 26
SS 433	53801.6	<i>J</i>	4600	9.06(08)	1950(140)	0.75±0.03	71±2	24.4	0.27±0.05
SS 433	53966.5	<i>J</i>	4000	8.89(19)	2290(400)	0.50±0.04	76±4	14.1	0.47±0.06
WD 1344+106	53783.5	<i>J</i>	500			< 1.08			< 1.8
HD 38563C	53802.3	<i>J</i>	2100			5.56±0.07		84.2	< 0.47
WD 1615–154	53802.6	<i>J</i>	370			< 1.79			< 2.4

¹The very close contaminating star (Chevalier et al. 1999) is included in the aperture of Aql X-1. ²The position angle may have systematic errors because it is calibrated using one standard, HD 38563C. Columns give: (I) Source name; (II) Modified Julian Day; (III) filter (waveband); (IV) S/N detection of the source; (V) apparent magnitude; (VI) de-reddened flux density; (VII) measured level of polarisation and 1σ error, or 3σ upper limit if the detection of polarisation is $< 2\sigma$; (VIII) polarisation angle and 1σ error; (IX) confidence of polarisation detected; (X) the amplitude of the variability (the standard deviation of the total source intensity as a percentage; $\Delta F_\nu / F_\nu$) and 1σ error, or 3σ upper limit if the variability detection is $< 2\sigma$.

polarised in *H*. We would not expect this level of LP from the optically thick jet, so the jet spectrum must turn over to become optically thin ($\alpha \approx -0.6$) at some frequency above $\sim 5 \times 10^{13}$ Hz (contrary to the models of Migliari et al. 2007). If we take the faintest possible NIR jet scenario, one where the turnover is at 5×10^{13} Hz and the optically thin spectrum is steep ($\alpha = -0.8$), the jet would contribute 14% of the light at *Ks* and 9% at *H*. This would result in a jet LP of $42 \pm 13\%$ in *Ks* and $52 \pm 17\%$ in *H*. The likely level of jet contribution is between the two above estimates, so a jet LP of 15–42% in *Ks* and 16–52% in *H* can explain the data. These results indicate a fairly ordered magnetic field, with $f = 0.41 \pm 0.19$ from the *Ks*-band result (The *H*-band is less constraining).

In addition, the flux from GRO J1655–40 is marginally variable in *Ks* ($7 \pm 3\%$ standard deviation; column X of Table 3) on short timescales (~ 20 sec time resolution). If the star is not variable then this suggests the jet component is varying by 9–43%. This is consistent with observations of other sources; large-amplitude variability has been seen associated with NIR optically thin synchrotron emission

from the jets in XTE J1118+480 (Hynes et al. 2006). We note however that strong variability can also be observed from other components, such as irradiation of the accretion disc.

GRO J0422+32:

The apparent magnitudes and $J - K$ colour of this source are found to be consistent with the quiescent values measured by Gelino & Harrison (2003). The S/N is low; we are able to place a 3σ upper limit on the *J*-band polarisation; LP $< 11.6\%$. It has been shown that the star likely dominates the NIR light (Gelino & Harrison 2003) although recent observations detect a strong flickering component which may come from the disc (Reynolds, Callanan & Filippenko 2007).

4U 0614+09:

We detect this NSXB with a *K*-band magnitude $\sim 0.5 \pm 0.2$ brighter than reported from observations made in 2002. The system is an ultra-compact NSXB whereby the white dwarf donor has not directly been detected. Migliari et al.

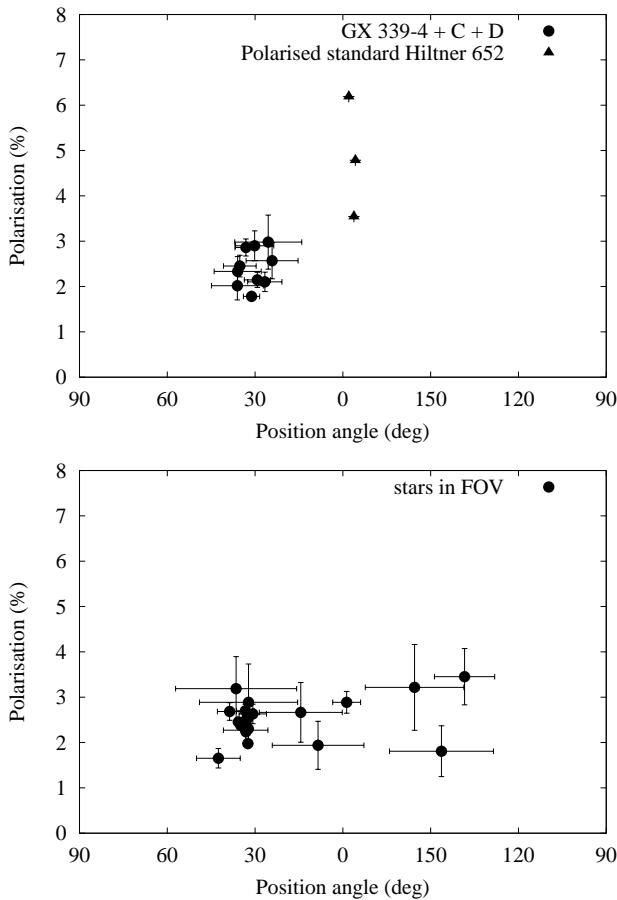


Figure 2. Optical V , R and I -band LP (when it is detected at the $> 3\sigma$ level) versus PA for GX 339-4 (including the two contaminating stars C and D) and the polarised standard Hiltner 652 in the upper panel and three stars in the field of view in the lower panel. We plot a point for each observation in each filter. The polarisation of GX 339-4 is similar in level and PA to most of the data of the three field stars, and is likely to be caused by interstellar dust.

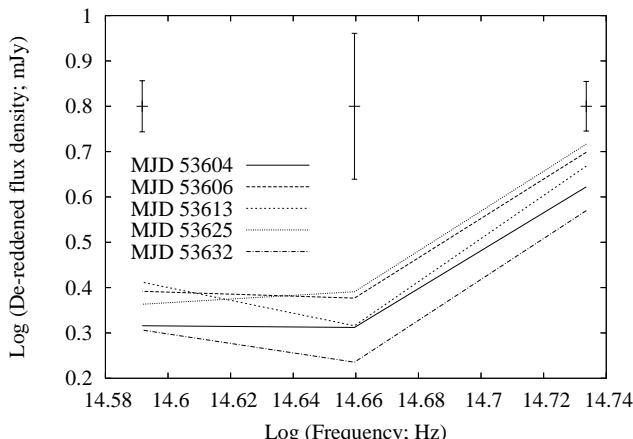


Figure 3. The de-reddened IRV spectrum of GX 339-4 (not including the two contaminating stars C and D). The error bars represent the mean error in flux density in each filter. The I -to- V spectral index is $\alpha = 2.1 \pm 0.3$.

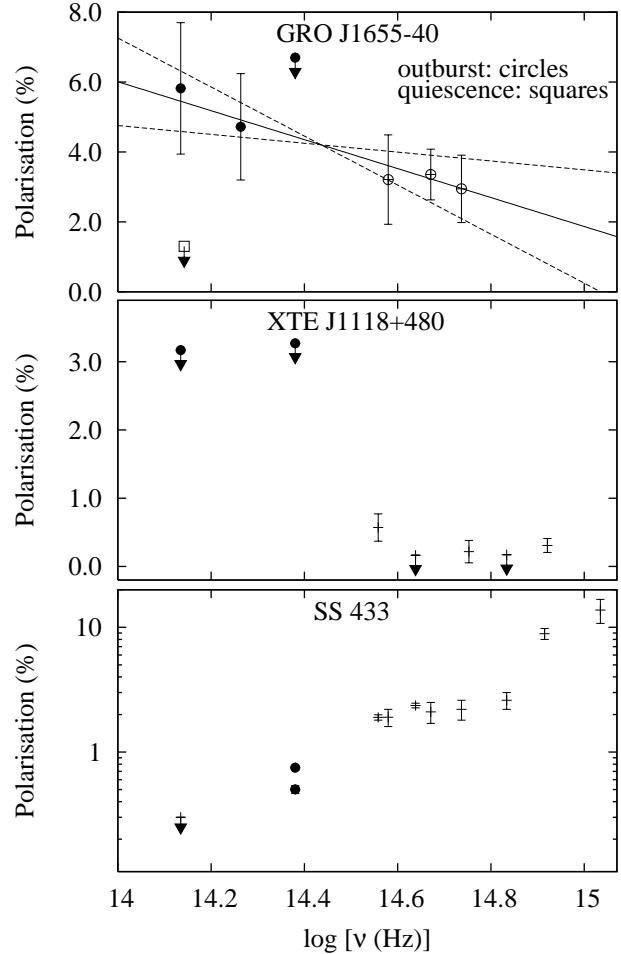


Figure 4. LP as a function of frequency for three sources. Filled symbols are our results (upper limits are 1σ), other symbols are from the literature. VRI -band data of GRO J1655-40 are from Gliozzi et al. (1998) and a K -band upper limit in quiescence is from Dubus & Chaty (2006). The lines in the top panel show the fit to the outburst data and uncertainty in the slope. $UBVRI$ data of XTE J1118+480 are from Schultz et al. (2004). $UV, UBVRI$ data of SS 433 are from Dolan et al. (1997; the contribution from interstellar LP has been subtracted from these data) with additional RI data from Schultz et al. (2004) and a K upper limit from Thompson et al. (1979).

(2006a) showed that the mid-IR spectrum is dominated by optically thin synchrotron emission from the jets (with $\alpha = -0.6$), and this joins the disc component ($\alpha \approx +2$) around the H -band. Therefore our K -band measurement is likely to be jet-dominated. Despite this we do not detect LP, with a 3σ upper limit of 16%. According to the spectrum in Migliari et al. (2006a), the jet contributes around twice as much light as the disc in the K -band. Assuming that the accretion disc contributes less than 40% of the K -band light, the jet component must be less than 27% polarised. The corresponding magnetic field ordering is $f < 0.38$.

XTE J1118+480:

The polarisation spectrum of this source, including optical data from Schultz, Hakala & Huovelin (2004) is shown in the centre panel of Fig. 4. Schultz et al. claim the LP is

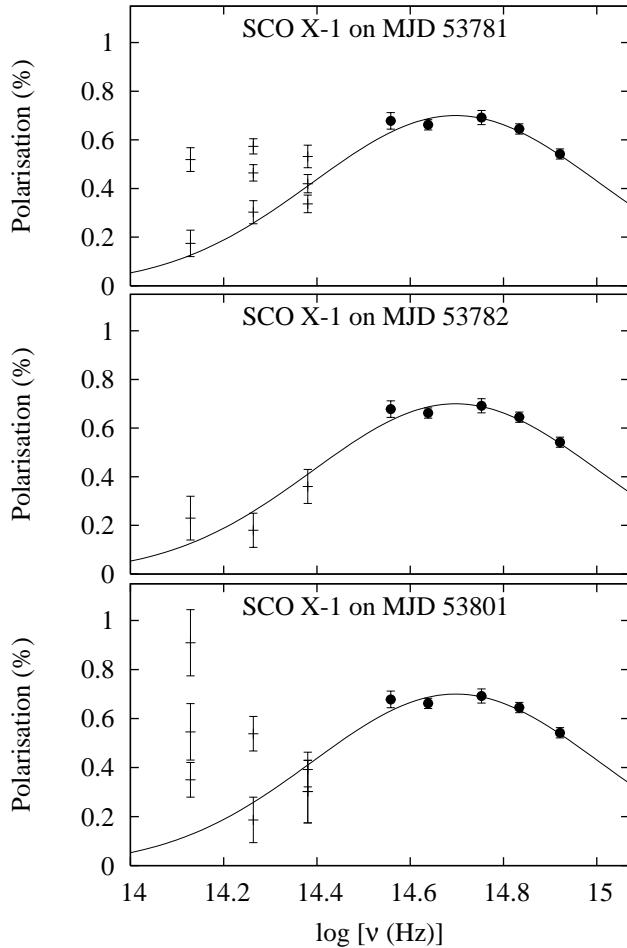


Figure 5. LP as a function of frequency for Sco X-1 in three epochs. We include the optical data (filled circles) and the fit to this data for an interstellar origin to the polarisation (solid curve) from Schultz et al. (2004). The crosses on the left are our *JKH*-band results (2σ detections of LP); a clear variable LP component above that expected from interstellar dust is seen at the lowest frequencies.

variable (with a positive detection in some optical bands but not in others) and their strongest detection (2.6σ) is in the *I*-band; LP = $0.57 \pm 0.22\%$. There is no apparent increase at higher frequencies, with a *B*-band upper limit of 0.38% (3σ) so the positive detection is unlikely to be due to interstellar dust (the extinction is very low; see Table 2). We find 3σ upper limits on the order of 7% LP in *J* and *K*. According to a recent study of the broadband quiescent spectrum of XTE J1118+480 (using for the first time optical, NIR and mid-IR data; Gallo et al. 2007), the jet could make a significant contribution to the mid-IR-optical spectrum. In their model (middle right panel of their Fig. 3), the jet contributes approximately 35%, 25% and 28% of the flux in *K*, *J* and *I*, respectively. From the polarisation measurements, this would correspond to a jet LP of $< 21\%$ (*K*), $< 25\%$ (*J*) and $2.0 \pm 0.8\%$ (*I*). This is by no means a solid result, but the *I*-band detection suggests the jet does indeed contribute. The accretion disc is also likely to make a contribution to at least the optical wavebands (Mikołajewska et al. 2005) but other origins of LP such as

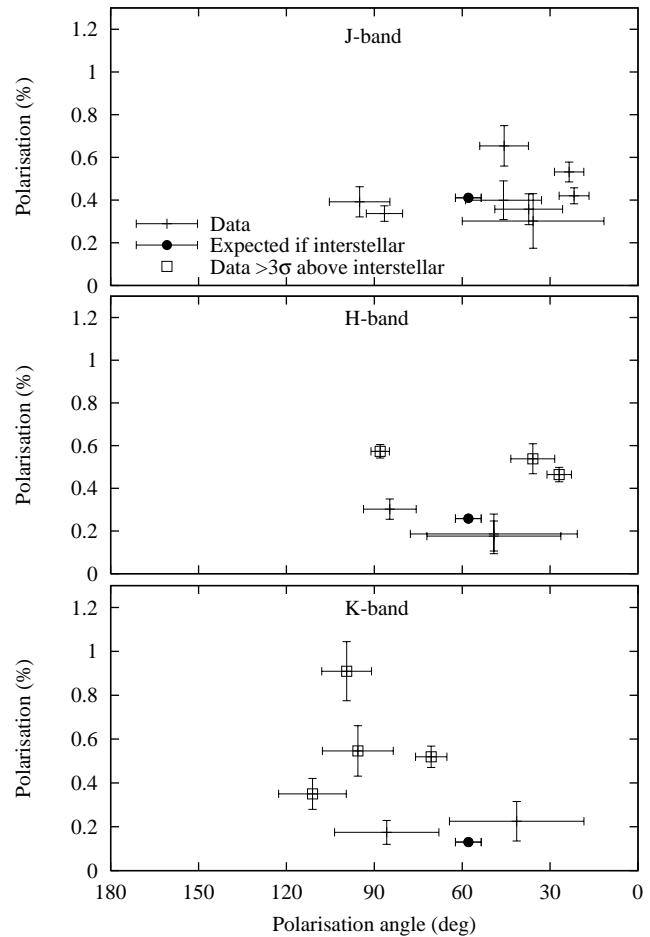


Figure 6. The level of LP in Sco X-1 versus the position angle. Square symbols indicate data with LP level $> 3\sigma$ above that expected from interstellar dust (Schultz et al. 2004). The axis of the resolved jet of Sco X-1 is at PA = 54° (Fomalont et al. 2001).

scattering are likely to be stronger at higher frequencies, contrary to observations (Schultz et al. 2004).

Sco X-1:

The optical light of Sco X-1 is polarised at a low level due to interstellar dust (Landstreet & Angel 1972; Schultz et al. 2004) but there is one claim that it is variable and therefore intrinsic (Shakhovskoi & Efimov 1975). Recent NIR spectropolarimetry has revealed intrinsic LP in the *H* and *K* region of the spectrum, with a clear increase in LP below 1.4×10^{14} Hz that is interpreted as coming from the (optically thin) jet (Shahbaz et al. 2007). Here, we report *JHK* polarimetry over four epochs that shows a clear variability of LP which is stronger at lower frequencies (Fig. 5). In this figure, we include the optical data and interstellar model fit from Schultz et al. (2004) (much like Fig. 3 of Shahbaz et al. 2007). The NIR LP cannot be explained by the interstellar model because it is significantly greater than that expected, and variable. The *J*-band data are all consistent with the model, whereas only two of the six *K*-band measurements agree.

Z-sources like Sco X-1 have the signature of optical/NIR colours and correlated (with X-ray) variability typ-

ical of an irradiated accretion disc (e.g. McGowan et al. 2003; Russell et al. 2007). They also have a radio counterpart, likely from the jet (e.g. Migliari & Fender 2006)¹, the spectrum of which may extend to the NIR, but is generally fainter than the disc in this regime (Russell et al. 2007). Wachter et al. (2006) have identified the jet component in Sco X-1 in the mid-infrared; the bright disc dominates at higher frequencies. The variable K and H -band LP strongly suggest the jet is present (see Section 3.2 for discussions of alternative origins). The low level (maximum LP $\sim 1.0\%$) does not rule out optically thick emission, which can produce this level. Our LP levels largely agree with those of Shahbaz et al.; at the K -band central frequency they measure LP = 0.5–1.3% whereas our levels range from LP = 0.13–0.91%, and at H they measure LP = 0.2–0.7% and we have LP levels between 0.07% and 0.57%. Shahbaz et al. show the LP could increase to up to $\sim 30\%$ in the mid-IR. Our results reveal the LP to be highly variable and sometimes absent, suggesting either the conditions in the inner regions of the jet are variable, or the jet luminosity (and hence LP) is changing with time, perhaps correlated with the Z-track.

Interestingly, the PA of the most significant LP detections is ~ 90 –100°, differing from a PA of $\sim 60^\circ$ when the level is consistent with the interstellar model (Fig. 6). 60° is also the PA of the interstellar polarisation measured in the optical, further confirming the origin of the NIR LP is likely to be interstellar when its level is consistent with the model. The resolved radio jets (Fomalont et al. 2001) are in a direction (which is constant over many years) on the plane of the sky $\sim 40^\circ$ different from the PA of the polarised NIR jet. There may be systematic errors in our measurements of PA (Section 2.3) but the fact that our low-LP measurements of this source are consistent with the interstellar model suggest these errors are low. Shahbaz et al. (2007) measured a slightly different PA to us; 116–147° which is perpendicular to the jet axis, indicating a magnetic field aligned with the jet.

The total flux of Sco X-1 (which is uncalibrated) is generally variable by $< 1\%$. Any jet component is likely to be variable so this suggests a low jet contribution. If this is the case, the jet must be $>> 1\%$ polarised, and so it must be coming from the optically thin region. It would be interesting to use simultaneous X-ray data in a future study, to test whether the LP (and flux) is correlated with the position on the Z-track.

Aql X-1:

An optical polarimetric study of this source was carried out by Charles et al. (1980) who found LP $\sim 1.5\%$, which they interpret to be interstellar in origin. However they also detected marginal variability, with one measurement of LP = $2.3 \pm 0.5\%$. The S/N was low in our NIR observations and we can place 3σ upper limits of LP $< 5\%$, 17% and 12% in J , H and K , respectively (the aperture includes a very close contaminating star which appears to contribute about half the flux in K ; star a in Chevalier et al. 1999).

¹ Some interpretations prefer an origin located in the neutron star magnetosphere (e.g. Paizis et al. 2006), but in Sco X-1 the jet is clearly resolved (Fomalont, Geldzahler & Bradshaw 2001).

Our observations span three epochs, the first of which was at the end of a small outburst (Bailyn, Neil & Maitra 2006). Indeed, we derive JHK magnitudes which are consistent with those found in quiescence by Garcia et al. (1999) except on our first epoch (20 Aug 2006), where J and K are 0.20 ± 0.15 and 0.27 ± 0.16 magnitudes brighter than the mean quiescent values. On this date, the J – K de-reddened SED is blue (column VI of Table 4) implying the emission is from the disc, although the contaminating star will affect this measurement. The disc and donor star are expected to dominate the optical/NIR light in quiescence, but during outburst the contributions vary. A dramatic reddening of the optical SED was seen at the peak of the bright 1978 outburst of Aql X-1 (Charles et al. 1980) which could be explained by the domination of the jet component (Russell et al. 2007). However the jet is likely to contribute very little to the optical/NIR light in quiescence.

SS 433:

High levels of LP have been detected in this high-mass X-ray binary in the optical and UV, which can be explained by a combination of Thompson and Rayleigh scattering (Dolan et al. 1997). In the lower panel of Fig. 4 we show the polarisation spectrum of SS 433 with our two J -band measurements, the optical/UV data and a K -band upper limit from Thompson et al. (1979). Our data follow the general trend of decreasing LP with decreasing frequency, so we expect the origin is the same as in the optical. However the PAs differ between the J -band (70–80° during two epochs) and the optical (~ 90 –140°), which could be explained by an interstellar contribution at these low levels of LP (the extinction is high; see Table 2).

3.2 On the origin of the variable NIR polarisation in GRO J1655–40 and Sco X-1

Many phenomena could result in polarised NIR emission from LMXBs. Here we discuss the likely causes of LP and use the GRO J1655–40 and Sco X-1 results to constrain the origin of the polarisation.

Thompson or Rayleigh scattering:

Scattering of light within the system can result in detectable LP (see Section 1); the optical light from A0620–00 and GRO J1655–40 is polarised in this way at a level of a few percent (Dolan & Tapia 1989; Gliozzi et al. 1998). However, LP due to scattering is expected to decrease as a function of increasing wavelength and not be more than a few percent in the infrared (Brown, McLean & Emslie 1978; Dolan 1984). The 5–6% we measure for GRO J1655–40 therefore cannot be explained by local scattering, and in both this source and Sco X-1 the transient NIR LP is greater than the optical LP. In high-mass X-ray binaries (HMXBs) the scattering of stellar light can produce LP (e.g. Kemp et al. 1983). In Sco X-1 this cannot be the case as the accretion disc dominates the optical and NIR and as such any polarised stellar light would be diluted by the light from the disc (McNamara et al. 2003; Wachter et al. 2006; Russell et al. 2007). For GRO J1655–40 the star is large and bright and peaks in the optical (Migliari et al. 2007) but the high level of NIR LP and the negative relation

between LP and frequency allow us to rule out scattered stellar light as the origin of the NIR LP.

Scattering also produces LP that is variable on timescales of the orbital period; this has been significantly detected from optical observations of both HMXBs and LMXBs (e.g. Kemp et al. 1983; Dolan & Tapia 1989; Gliozzi et al. 1998). However, Fig. 5 shows that the amplitude of the NIR polarisation of Sco X-1 varies dramatically between three consecutive observations on the same date (within 30 minutes), which is very different from the 18.9 hour orbital period of Sco X-1. The combination of these lines of evidence strongly indicates we can rule out scattering as the origin to the transient LP in both GRO J1655-40 and Sco X-1.

The scattering of jets on the companion star surface:

If the jet does not escape the system at an angle approximately perpendicular to the plane of the disc, LP may be caused by direct interaction between the jet plasma and the companion star surface. In LMXBs however, the companion typically occupies $\sim 3\%$ of the solid angle as seen from the compact object (e.g. see Fig. 1 of O'Brien et al. 2002). In this case, a jet colliding with the star requires either a jet opening angle of $\sim 70^\circ$ (which contradicts the morphology of the resolved radio jets in both sources; Tingay et al. 1995; Fomalont et al. 2001) or would have to be directed towards the companion at an angle away from the disc of $< 20^\circ$, as opposed to the more likely $\sim 90^\circ$. The two NIR LP detections of GRO J1655-40 are different in orbital phase by 0.3 (they are 14.0 days apart and the orbital period is 2.62 days; Jonker & Nelemans 2004) and in Sco X-1 the transient LP is measured at many orbital phases (Table 4), so this latter scenario can be ruled out.

Synchrotron emission from the inner regions of the jets:

Optically thin synchrotron emission is the only process in LMXBs capable of producing NIR LP of levels greater than a few percent and can, depending on the structure of the magnetic field, produce tens of percent of LP. In both sources, the jet is known to become dominant at wavelengths just longer than the NIR (Wachter et al. 2006; Shahbaz et al. 2007; Migliari et al. 2007) so light from the jet is known to contribute significantly at NIR wavelengths (we constrain the level of jet contribution for GRO J1655-40 in Section 3.1). Optically thin synchrotron emission is the only mechanism in our systems capable of producing the high level of NIR LP in GRO J1655-40 since we have ruled out local scattering. In addition, synchrotron emission (both optically thick and thin) is likely the only process that can account for the fast flickering of LP in Sco X-1. Shahbaz et al. (2007) also rule out alternative origins to the NIR LP in Sco X-1. Moreover, we would expect LP from the jet component to be weaker at shorter wavelengths, as is observed in both sources, since the disc (of Sco X-1) and companion star (of GRO J1655-40) are much more luminous than the jet at shorter wavelengths.

From the lines of evidence in this Section, we can conclude with confidence that the origin of the LP in these two sources is very likely synchrotron emission from the inner regions of the jets.

4 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

We have presented linear polarimetric observations of seven X-ray binaries in the NIR regime and one in the optical. In one black hole system and one neutron star system (GRO J1655-40 and Sco X-1), intrinsic LP is detected at the $> 3\sigma$ level, which is stronger at lower frequencies. We discuss possible origins of the LP and conclude that it is very likely the signature of NIR synchrotron emission from their jets, which must reside in partially-ordered magnetic fields. We rule out scattering within the system as the origin of the LP. The intrinsic LP in Sco X-1 is at a comparable level to that measured recently by Shahbaz et al. (2007), but we find it is also highly variable in H and K -bands; sometimes it is absent. The variability could be due to changes in either the jet magnetic field structure or the jet power and luminosity. SS 433 also possesses intrinsic NIR LP which is likely due to local scattering. The optical light from GX 339-4 is polarised, almost certainly due to interstellar dust.

We have been able to constrain f , the dimensionless parameter representing the ordering of the magnetic field in the region of the jets, in two sources. In the BHXB GRO J1655-40, $f = 0.41 \pm 0.19$ whereas in the NSXB 4U 0614+09, $f < 0.38$. The BHXB result is consistent with those found from radio studies of the transient jet ejections in BHXBs (e.g. Fender et al. 2002; Brocksopp et al. 2007) and multi-wavelength studies of jets in AGN (e.g. Saikia & Salter 1988; Jorstad et al. 2007). The inner regions of steady jets from BHXBs may have a similar magnetic field configuration to the brighter, transient jets. A dramatic change in PA in GRO J1655-40 at the end of its outbursts (also seen in the radio) suggests the magnetic field structure may change at low jet powers, and/or the polarisation may originate from a different region of the jet at these later times. For NSXBs, this is the first time a constraint on f has been made (none exist from radio observations). The non-detection of polarisation in any of our low-luminosity sources suggests either the jet contribution is insignificant or the magnetic field is not well-ordered.

We have demonstrated that polarimetry is a powerful tool to constrain the conditions in the inner regions of the jets in X-ray binaries. The NIR region of the spectrum of LMXBs is usually dominated by optically thin synchrotron emission from the jets, at least in outburst in the hard state (e.g. Russell et al. 2006; 2007). Future polarimetric studies may reveal changes in the conditions as a function of jet power (i.e. jet luminosity) and differences between object types (black hole or neutron star systems). In particular, the BHXB GX 339-4 undergoes quasi-regular outbursts with a bright NIR jet (e.g. Homan et al. 2005a). In quiescence, a positive polarisation detection from the jet will indicate its contribution is significant (supporting jet-dominated scenarios), and therefore some estimates of the mass function, which often do not consider jet contributions, may be inaccurate.

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